

The Gazette is the HOME paper of the Pikes Peak region because it is all that a newspaper should be—clean, new, and up-to-date.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 5:51, sets, 5:29
Moon 12:19 yesterday 8:5
Weather today, showers; cooler
Sunshine yesterday, 77 per cent of possible

NO. 11,024—13RD

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BELLIGERENTS IN NO MOOD NOW TO TALK PEACE

European Conflict Soon May Spread to Include Italy and Roumania

NO CHANGE IN TURKEY

U. S. Will Keep Out of the Controversy Until a More Opportune Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. President Wilson feels that the premature movement for the United States government effectively to exert its influence for peace in Europe has not arrived. This was stated today at the highest authority. For the present it is said unofficial and informal efforts to guide the Washington government press for peace in Europe will be unavailing.

The president has learned that Great Britain, Russia and Italy are regularly in communication with each other notwithstanding rumors and official hints which have come from both to the alleged effect of Germany's discussion of terms.

There is a strong possibility here of peace talks, but the president is not inclined to take any step which might reflect unfavorably upon the United States. He has issued a statement with informed friends.

Roumania to Follow Italy

Roumania will follow Italy, said the report. An American diplomat's office in London said that there has been no change in the position of the United States government. The position of the United States government is that it will not take any step which might reflect unfavorably upon the United States. He has issued a statement with informed friends.

No Change in Turkey

Practically no change, as far as Turkey is concerned, is expected. The United States government is not inclined to take any step which might reflect unfavorably upon the United States. He has issued a statement with informed friends.

U. S. Problem

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. How American officials shall deal with the United States and the rest of the world is the problem of the day. The United States government is not inclined to take any step which might reflect unfavorably upon the United States. He has issued a statement with informed friends.

I Help the Red Cross Society

Members of the Committee of One Hundred of the Pikes Peak chapter of the American Red Cross society this morning will start on an intensive campaign to raise funds to aid in alleviating suffering on the battlefields of Europe.

Quite likely someone, cheerfully devoting his or her time to doing this work will call on you today. Under the civil law you are under no obligations whatsoever to contribute so much as a penny to this work. Morally it is your duty to do this. A very small thing for humanity. Have you considered it in this light?

Just a word of precaution. Do not give money to anyone soliciting funds for the Red Cross society unless you personally know the solicitor and know him or her to be a member of the Committee of One Hundred. Our efforts are being prepared and soon will be issued to the members of the committee. But until they can be gotten out, don't make contributions to anyone you do not know.

"TO BERLIN," RUSSIAN SLOGAN IN EAST PRUSSIA AND GALICIA



GENERAL RENNENKAMPF
Commander of the Russian Army in East Prussia and Turgai

RUSSIANS BEGIN ATTACK ON PRZEMYSL AND JAROSLAW

Heavy Fighting Already in Progress; Strong German Reinforcements Are Supporting Austrians

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20. The attack on the Przemysl and Jaroslavl fronts, which has been going on since the beginning of the war, has now become a general offensive. The Russian army has been attacking the German and Austrian positions in the Przemysl and Jaroslavl regions. The fighting has been very heavy, and the Russian army has made significant gains. The German and Austrian forces are now being pushed back, and the Russian army is advancing towards the Przemysl and Jaroslavl cities.

CAMPAIGN FOR RED CROSS BEGINS TODAY IN EARNEST

Committee of 100 Starts Work This Morning. Funds Badly Needed to Alleviate Suffering in Europe

With the same spirit that has animated the Red Cross campaign in every civilized country, the members of the Pikes Peak chapter of the American Red Cross society are today beginning their campaign for the relief of suffering in Europe. The committee of 100, which was organized for this purpose, will be working today to raise funds for the Red Cross. The funds are badly needed to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers and civilians in Europe.

AVIATORS FIGHT THRILLING DUEL IN THE CLOUDS

JULES VEDRINES KILLS GERMAN FOE

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 20. (via Paris).—The bulk of the allied armies remained today in the trenches waiting while their artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with the strongly placed German batteries.

Some brilliant feats of arms were performed at various points on the lines extending along the Oise, the Aisne and the Somme. The German troops made a gallant capture of another German flag.

Jules Vedrines, the noted French aviator, was credited with a courageous fight in midday with a German aviator, whom he brought to earth. The German was dashing reconnoitering the position of the allies when Vedrines descended.

Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German Vedrines gave chase and as he skimmed along, fusilladed the air about with his automatic gun.

Germans Forced to Destroy Cathedral at Rheims, They Say

REIMS, Sept. 20. Monday. An official statement issued today by the German government says that the cathedral at Rheims has been destroyed. The statement says that the cathedral was destroyed by German troops. The statement also says that the German government is sorry that the cathedral was destroyed, but that it was necessary to do so in order to protect the city of Rheims from the Allied forces.

ALLIES MAKING DESPERATE EFFORT TO DISLODGE RIGHT WING OF THE GERMAN ARMY

Heavy Cavalry Charges Fail to Break Through Line of Kaiser's Defense

Battle Now Has Been Raging for Week and End of Struggle Is Not Yet in Sight; Each Encounter Develops Into Separate Attack; French Are Bringing Up Their Heaviest Guns to Drive Germans From Intrenchments

LONDON, Sept. 20. One of the fiercest battles of all times, which has been raging across northern France for a week past with first a slight advantage on one side and then on the other, remains undecided.

The great armies which have been fighting for a month with few if any intermissions, have dug themselves into intrenchments on rivers and mountain ranges on a front reaching from the Oise to the Meuse, and thence southeastward along the Franco-German frontier.

Artillery duels such as never seen before are being carried on with the hope of compelling the evacuation of the strongly held positions, with occasional successes to the opposing sides, while the infantry, in the face of a galling fire, have charged right up to the guns, only to make their opponents give way slightly, or to be repulsed with great losses.

Fighting has been fiercest on the allies' left, which lies on the right bank of the Oise river in the vicinity of Rheims, the famous cathedral of which has been set afire by German shells. Between Rheims and the Argonne ridge it has been give and take all the time.

FRENCH CLAIM SUCCESS AGAINST GERMAN RIGHT

The French official report, however, says that the French have again repulsed strong frontal attacks from the Argonne and Rheims.

At Rheims itself, matters have been quiet, but the French have been bringing up their heaviest guns to drive the Germans from their positions.

ALLIES BRINGING UP THEIR HEAVIEST GUNS

The French have also been bringing up their heaviest guns to drive the Germans from their positions. The French have been bringing up their heaviest guns to drive the Germans from their positions.

EACH ENCOUNTER IS A SEPARATE ATTACK

In all cases these are separate attacks, and the French have been bringing up their heaviest guns to drive the Germans from their positions.

"INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH, INTO THE MOUTH OF HELL, RODE THE SIX HUNDRED"

Correspondent of London Times From "Behind British Lines" Gives Vivid Description of Great Battle Now Raging in Northern France

LONDON, Sept. 20. A correspondent of the Times sends the following dispatch from behind the British lines, dated September 19.

The great battle which has been raging in northern France for a week past, has now become a general offensive. The French army has been attacking the German and Austrian positions in the Przemysl and Jaroslavl regions. The fighting has been very heavy, and the French army has made significant gains.

RHEIMS LAID WASTE BY GERMAN SHILLS

Famous Cathedral and All Historic Buildings Are Now in Ruins

REIMS, Sept. 20. The minister of the interior, Louis Malvy, announced today that the cathedral at Rheims had been destroyed and that all the historic buildings in the city were now in ruins. The minister said that the German shells had done the most damage to the cathedral and the historic buildings. The minister also said that the German government was responsible for the destruction of the cathedral and the historic buildings.

Patrick Henry's Surviving Beneficiary

Party Is Only Part of
Virginia Patriot's
Legacy Which Great
Grand Daughter
Has Left, Although
Once She Was
Wealthy



Patrick Henry wrote in his will, "I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian religion. If they have that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they have not this, and I had given them all this world, they would be poor."

It would seem that the only portion of this legacy in which the nearest known lineal descendant of Patrick Henry now living has shared is in the fulfillment of her case at least, of his wish that his family might have the Christian religion. For perhaps the strongest characteristic of Lucy Anne Henry Peters, who is now in her seventy-eighth year, she attends Sunday School and morning services at her church as regularly as Sunday rolls around and cannot remember when she missed either, regardless of the weather and the only book she has read for many years is the Bible, which she consults every day.

Mrs. Peters, who now lives at 1913 Hope avenue, Hannibal, Mo., is the only one living of the thirteen children of Edmund Henry, who, according to Raleigh Tract records in the "Historic Families of Virginia," was the only child of John Henry, the oldest son and the fourth of the five children of Patrick Henry, by his first wife, Sarah Stenton Henry.

Mrs. Green is considered the genealogical authority on Virginians, and as the claim of Mrs. Peters as to her relationship to Patrick Henry, agrees in every particular with the history just quoted, as well as with several other authorities who have been consulted, and as she has other family documents and memoranda in full support of her claim, it is felt that there can be no question as to its authenticity.

Mrs. Peters was born in Parke County, Ind., and her father, Edmund Henry, had removed from Kentucky on October 17, 1825—the centennial anniversary of the birth of his illustrious great-grandfather, Patrick Henry. When Lucy Anne was only 7 or 8 years old her father moved to Van Buren County, Mo., and from there three or four years later to Marion County, Mo., where he died at the age of 68. Lucy Anne was first married when only 15 years old to Jacob Spalte, a wealthy stock farmer of Marion County, Mo., who died about two years after their marriage, leaving her a fortune of about \$50,000. About one year later, she married Jacob Peters (still living at the advanced age of 87, though very feeble and for many years unable to work). Through bad management the entire fortune left by the first husband has been dissipated, and this old couple with some assistance from relatives and friends are now living principally on the little pension of \$22 a month which the husband receives from the government for services as a private in the Union Army during the Civil War.

As has been intimated, Mrs. Peters is still in good health, and is quite active in spite of her years. She does all of her own work, which includes washing, ironing, cooking and other house work; and in addition, raises chickens—this being her hobby—enough for her table, which is her principal article of diet although her digestion is good and she says she can "eat anything." She is troubled occasionally with rheumatism, on account of which she called in a doctor recently for the first time in ten years, but she says they are "go good" and that this one only made matters worse. She still has fairly good teeth and says she would not have a false one in her mouth. Her eyes are not so good, as she can see to read only with the aid

of very strong glasses; but in spite of this handicap, she does all of her own sewing and as stated before, reads her Bible daily. She has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church since her girlhood. She has never touched liquor of any kind and is an ardent advocate of prohibition and woman suffrage.

STILL SMOKES A PIPE. HER ONLY BAD HABIT.

Mrs. Peters occasionally smokes a pipe, which, she says, is her only "bad habit." She has always been very regular in her habits and to this she attributes her good health and activity at a time of life she says most women are "on the shelf." She has never been on a train, since she came to Hannibal, with her present husband in 1875; has never ridden in an automobile, and says she has no use for those "new-fangled ways of traveling." She usually walks to church, about a mile from her home, but occasionally takes a street car when her rheumatism or the weather is particularly bad.

Mrs. Peters has lived in the same neighborhood in Hannibal for nearly forty years; and this year celebrated her sixtieth anniversary of her marriage. She has three sons, Frank, Samuel and William; and one daughter, Annie Peters Garland; all of whom live in Hannibal. She also has three grandchildren. She had three sisters and nine brothers, all of whom are dead so far as she knows, with the possible exception of one of the three brothers who went to California during the "gold fever" of 1849, but who has not been heard from for many years and if living, must be very old and feeble.

Mrs. Peters is a part of the home of her niece, Martha Fortenberry Barnes Spencer, a daughter of Martha Henry Barnes (an older sister of Mrs. Peters), and therefore a great-granddaughter of the eldest daughter of Patrick Henry, who married John Fortenberry. Mrs. Peters has the name of Patrick's second daughter, Anne, as her middle name. Mrs. Spencer, who was born in 1853, has five children, one of whom is Dr. E. H. Spencer, a practicing physician at Chesterfield in St. Louis County, Mo.

At the time this article was written, Mrs. Spencer was also entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Ida Shaine, and Mrs. Shaine's 7-year-old daughter, Helen, a great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry. Both Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Spencer, although in very moderate circumstances, and occupying a very small house in a humble neighborhood in Hannibal, still show evidences in their manner and conversation, as well as in their extreme neatness of person and surroundings, of the refinement and aristocracy of their ancestry. Mrs. Peters and her niece were discovered and are vouched for by two Hannibal sons of the American Revolution, John Logan Roberts, a descendant of the Logans of Revolutionary fame, and Joseph McDowell Matthews, a descendant of Col. Joseph McDowell, another Revolutionary hero.

Among the memoranda, reminiscences and traditions of their noted ancestor, which have come down to Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Spencer from the preceding generations and which agree substantially with the facts of history, are the following:

Patrick Henry was born in 1736 at his father's house of "Studley," at Hanover. The prevalent impression that he was of low origin is an entire mistake. His father was Col. John Henry, a man of culture, belonging to an old Scottish family, a magistrate and "loyal subject who took pleasure in drinking the King's health at the head of his regiment." He and his wife were members of the establishment, his brother was a minister, and all were persons of education and respectability. A similar error, the ig-

norance attributed to Patrick Henry. He was, in fact, so well educated by his father, that at 15 he read Livy and Horace; and throughout his life "Butler's Analogy" was his standard volume. He never attended college, which probably resulted from the poverty of his family; but his education at home was more than respectable for the time. The statements in relation to his early idleness and incapacity for business seem to rest on much better support. It was the old story of a great genius who was untidy by nature for a life of routine. He was long finding out what he was fit for. He became a country store keeper and duty a bankrupt. Then he attempted farming and the same result followed. Then he went back to his store and the second venture "turned out more unfortunate than the first." He married, and finding himself at the end of his resources, went to live and assist his father-in-law at the inn at Hanover Courthouse, whence the statement made by Jefferson that he had been a "bar-keeper."

HENRY EDUCATES SELF FOR ORATORY.

Henry was meanwhile unconsciously educating himself for the great career of oratory. He studied human nature assiduously in his rustic neighborhood, and a fortunate chance placed before him two remarkable models. These were James Waddell, the blind preacher, at whose sermons "whole congregations were bathed in tears; and Samuel Davies, the Presbyterian apostle, of whom Henry said that he was "the greatest orator that he had ever heard." The unknown young man heard them both and came away with his heart burning within him. The blood of the born orator must have throbbed in his veins as he looked at the trembling and weeping crowds. Here, at last, was his own career before him; to sway hearts, not to sell goods. Was the fire in him? He began by studying law to fit himself for the bar—if six weeks' reading may be called study. Procuring a license, with great difficulty, he then opened an office at the Courthouse. He was of rustic address, and rather ungainly in person; and no one acquainted with him had the least suspicion that under this unpromising exterior lay the immense genius for oratory which was to shape the history of the North American Continent.

This was revealed for the first time in the "parsons' cause" in December, 1763. A suit brought by a minister of the Church of England for arrears of salary. In a year of failure in the tobacco crop of Virginia Burgesses had enacted that all debts payable in that commodity, then a species of currency, might be paid in money at the rate of two-pence for the pound of tobacco. The blow was heavy to the clergy, whose legal salary of 16,000 pounds of tobacco was worth at the time about sixpence a pound, and the legality of the act was re-

UPPER LEFT Patrick Henry. Two views of his descendant at her home and one view of her surrounded by her descendants.

against it. The clergy were therefore entitled to their tobacco, or its value, and nothing was left but the question of the amounts to be paid them as damages. Mr. Maury, a minister of Hanover, brought suit to recover his own. There was no question of law to be settled by the court. The King had decided the law, and the counsel for the defendants, the Hanover collectors, retired from the case. There was a very prevalent desire, however, that something should be said on the question, and Henry was employed to oppose "the parsons."

A remarkable scene followed. Henry rose to address the jury in the presence of a great crowd. He had never before spoken in public and at first his voice faltered. He hunched his head and seemed to be overwhelmed, but soon a strange transformation took place in his appearance. His head rose haughtily erect and as he proceeded, his delivery grew passionate. He bitterly denounced the clergy, a number of whom retired in indignation from the Courthouse; and stigmatized the King, who had supported their demand, as a tyrant who had forfeited all claim to obedience. At this the counsel for the plaintiff cried: "The gentleman has spoken treason!" But Henry's language only grew more violent. The crowd around him swayed to and fro, in evident sympathy with the speaker who, with passionate vehemence, insisted that the Burgesses of Virginia were "the only authorities which could give force to the laws for the government of this colony." The words were treason, since they defied the royal authority; and when the jury retired, the crowd was in wildest commotion. Five minutes afterwards the jury returned with a verdict fixing the plaintiff's damages at "one penny," and a loud shout of applause followed. The jury, like the young orator, had defied the will of the King; and when court adjourned, Patrick Henry was caught up and borne on the shoulders of the excited crowd, around the court green, in triumph.

Such was the famous "Parson's Cause." An obscure lawsuit had assumed the proportions of an historic event. A great assemblage in one of the most important counties of Virginia had wildly cheered Henry's denunciations of the Crown, and his demand that the authority of the Burgesses of Virginia should take precedence of the authority of the King of England.

When the Virginia House of Burgesses assembled in the spring of 1765, they were met by a plain question: Were they to submit to the Stamp Act or resist it as an in-



vasion of right? The decision must be prompt. The stamps were coming, and action must be taken at once.

The Burgesses met in the "Old Capitol" at Williamsburg, and the spectacle was imposing. The speaker sat on a dais under a red canopy supported by a gilded rod and the clerk beneath with the mace lying on the table before him to indicate that the Assembly was in full session. The members, raised in long rows, were the most eminent men of Virginia, and evidently approached the great business before them with deep feeling. The issue was serious. On one side was submission to wrong; on the other collision with England. The old attachment, to what was called "home," was still a controlling sentiment. To openly resist the Crown would be to invite coercion; and that meant war, which would be deplorable. Even if the Colonies were successful, separation from the motherland would probably follow; and not one Virginian in 10,000 desired such a separation. The general sentiment was in favor of further remonstrances and memorials; but a considerable party opposed this policy as behind the times. It was said that Parliament meant to crush the liberties of the people; that the King was their enemy; and that, to approach either King or Parliament with honeyed words and professions of attachment would be hypocrisy. The only recourse to pursue now was to speak out plainly, not in the tone of supplicants, but in the voice of men demanding their rights, and determined to have them.

In the midst of the general doubt and hesitation, Patrick Henry, who had been elected a Burgess from Louisa County, rose and offered his celebrated resolutions, which he had written on a blank leaf torn from an old law book. The resolutions were five in number, and presented in admirably clear terms the whole case against the stamp act. The points insisted upon were that the first Virginia settlers had brought with them from England all the rights and immunities of British subjects; that two royal Charters

had expressly recognized these rights; that the taxation of the people by themselves was the distinguishing characteristic of British freedom; and that "the General Assembly of this colony has the sole right and power to lay taxes and impositions on the inhabitants of this colony."

On these resolutions took place an excited debate. They were opposed by the ablest men of the Burgesses—an impetuous and Jefferson, who was present, afterwards spoke of the discussion as "most bloody." The opposition only aroused the wonderful genius of Henry. He was, at this time, just 28, tall in figure, but stooping, with a grim expression, small blue eyes which had a peculiar twinkle, and wore a brown wig without powder, a "peach-blossom

view of the foaming river. Edmund Pendleton was elected president, and the first proceedings were cautious. Resolutions were passed expressing a strong desire for the return of peace, but these were coupled with resolves to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder, salt, iron and steel. There was an evident indisposition to act without deliberation, and when Patrick Henry moved that steps should be taken "for arming, drilling and disciplining the militia," many of the members opposed the resolution. The result was one of the grandest of all the displays of Henry's oratory. "If we wish to be free, we must fight!" he exclaimed passionately. "It is too late to retire from the contest. There

cont." leather knee-breeches and yarn stockings. He had ridden to Williamsburg on a "lean horse," and carried his papers in a pair of saddlebags. These details present a familiar portrait of the great orator—always the best portrait.

The splendor of his eloquence on this first appearance before the eyes of the whole country was indescribable. Once aroused, passion transformed him, and he magnified his listeners. He ended his speech with a bitter outburst. In the midst of cries of "Treason!" he exclaimed, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III. may profit by their example; if this be treason, make the most of it!" In spite of all opposition the resolutions passed the Burgesses—the last by one majority. The passionate eloquence of the young County Court lawyer had committed the great colony of Virginia to resistance.

The first Congress to which Henry was a delegate from Virginia met at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774, and the men of the North and the South were at last in the presence of each other. By a singular chance the "Speaker for the day of the month in the Prayer Book used in opening the Congress with prayer, contained the words: "Plead my cause, O Lord, with them that strive against me, fight against them that fight against me." A long and deep silence followed, when Patrick Henry rose and made one of his greatest and most earnest speeches. "British oppression," he exclaimed, "has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies. The distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

The Virginia Convention met at the town of Richmond, March 20, 1775. Lord Dunmore was in his palace watching in sinister silence the movements of the Virginians; and troops from his men-of-war lying in the river would make short work of rebel assemblies.

The convention met in "Old St. John's Church," on a grassy hill in the suburbs of the present Richmond, commanding a beautiful

is no retreat but in submission and slavery. The war is inevitable, and let it come! The next day, the delegates from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

These vehement appeals, uttered with all the wonderful eloquence of the great orator, carried his resolution through the convention and a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and defense. Henry had once more overcome all opposition by the fire of his oratory. The immense service to the cause of Henry's call to arms remains. His rashness was better than deliberate counsel; his judgment in reality sounder than that of cooler men. "The revolution is now ready to fight gave a great impulse to resistance. By their passage, the voice of Henry became the voice of Virginia. What the great commonwealth of the South said to her sister commonwealths everywhere was: "The war is inevitable—let it come!"

Patrick Henry thus had become, as in the days of the stamp act, the foremost of the Virginia leaders; he also proved himself nearly a prophet. On the twenty-third of March he had exclaimed, "The next day will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms." On the eighteenth of April a British force marched out of Boston to seize the military stores belonging to the colony at Concord, came in collision with the militia at Lexington, pushed on to Concord, where they had a fight with the minute men, and retreated, closely pursued, to Boston again. The "clash" of arms, if not the clanking of chain on the plains of Boston, had taken place, as Henry had predicted.

The convention which met again in July, 1775, appointed Patrick Henry colonel-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and that of May, 1776, elected him the first Republican Governor.

Tex. Sept. 21-22. Limit
Sept. 30--\$29.30.

CLOTHING

Alfred Benjamin,
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Kuppenheimer
and
Clothing Clothes
Prices: \$15 to \$30
SHOES
Johnston & Murphy,
Rialston,
Douglas,
For Men,
Sorois, Restahn,
and Groves,
For Ladies.

HATS
Kearington \$3 Hats,
Stetson \$4, \$5 and \$6
Grades

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
6 Pairs, 6 Months,
No Holes,
For Men, Women or
Children.
Sweater Coats,
All Colors, All Prices.
Mackinaws, just in,
\$5 up.

Robbins

WAR BULLETINS

ROME Sept. 20.—Italy's army has now three half million men under arms. The first of these troops are in camp and barracks. The first of these troops are in camp and barracks.

LONDON Sept. 20.—A report from the front says that the British army has captured a German machine gun and a number of German soldiers.

KATOWICE, Poland, Sept. 20.—A German bank, the Deutsche Bank, has been captured by a British warship and brought here.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a German officer, Lieutenant von der Goltz, has been killed in action near Nish.

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ANGLO-FRENCH FORCED TO ASSUME THE DEFENSIVE, DECLARE BERLIN REPORTS

BERLIN Sept. 20.—The following official statement was issued by the German government today:

The situation in the western front is generally unchanged. The Anglo-French forces have been compelled to assume the defensive on the whole line.

The Germans are in contact with the French along the frontier in Alsace.

The east German forces have defeated the fourth French rifle brigade at Valenciennes and have captured 15,000 prisoners.

The situation in the east is generally unchanged. The German forces have been compelled to assume the defensive on the whole line.

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BRITISH WORSTED BY THE GERMANS IN NAVAL ACTION

Each Loses Cruiser, While Kaiser's Ships Capture Five Steamers

LONDON Sept. 20.—There has not been a gun fired in the North sea for days so far as the British public knows, but the admiralty issued today a bulletin of important encounters in far-off waters.

The German protected cruiser Koenigsberg captured the British light cruiser Pegasus overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor this morning and attacked and completely disabled her.

The German cruiser Koenigsberg captured five British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal in six days and sank five of them. The Pegasus reappeared at Rangoon possibly having taken part in other exploits as yet not known.

On the British side of the score was the sinking of a German merchant cruiser, supposed to have been the "Cap Trafalgar" of the Berlin by the British submarine "Eurydice" in the Indian Ocean.

The British loss is given as 25 killed and 80 wounded.

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CONGRESS IS ABOUT READY TO ADJOURN

Republicans Will Continue Filibuster on Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON Sept. 20.—Congress, which has been in continuous session for 18 months, is almost ready to send word to the president that it has completed its work.

Tomorrow, the senate will renew consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

While the senate is fighting its way out of the rivers and harbors difficulty, the house this week will at last take up the war revenue bill.

The bill will be taken up after varied attempts to satisfy the majority will have failed.

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Residence Properties

A few desirable cottages and residence properties, held under mortgage, are offered by THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION 118 East Pike Peak Avenue. Prices and terms of payment favorable.

Take the "Safety First" Route East

The realization that the best safeguards that money can buy or American genius invent are protecting you all the way will make your trip unusually pleasant.

Union Pacific

Standard Road of the West

| To Chicago | To Kansas City and St. Louis |
|---|---|
| "DENVER SPECIAL" Electric Lighted Leaves Denver 10:30 A. M. Arrives Chicago 4:00 P. M. next day. Compartments and drawing rooms, steel chair cars, corridor observation car with separate smoking room and buffet for men and parlor and library for ladies. One night to Chicago. Two nights to Atlantic Sea Board. "COLORADO SPECIAL" Electric Lighted. Leaves Denver 10:30 P. M. Arrives Omaha 7:00 A. M. Arrives Chicago 9:00 P. M. Drawing rooms, steel chair cars, library observation car. One night to Chicago. One night to St. Paul. "CHICAGO EXPRESS" Electric Lighted. Leaves Denver 10:00 P. M. Arrives Omaha 4:00 P. M. Arrives Chicago 7:34 A. M. Drawing rooms, steel chair cars, tourist sleeper. Consistent hour of departure from Denver and arrival at Chicago. | "St. Louis-Colorado Limited" Electric Lighted. Leaves Denver 1:40 P. M. Arrives Kansas City 9:15 A. M. Arrives St. Louis 6:30 P. M. Compartments and drawing rooms. Steel chair cars, library observation car. Entire train runs through to St. Louis without change. "Denver Limited" Leaves Denver 10:00 A. M. Arrives Kansas City 7:20 A. M. Arrives St. Louis 6:30 P. M. Drawing rooms, tourist sleeper, chair cars. One night to St. Louis. "Atlantic Express" Electric Lighted. Leaves Denver 8:40 P. M. Arrives Kansas City 4:30 P. M. Arrives St. Louis 7:30 A. M. Drawing rooms, chair cars, tourist sleeper, library observation car. Through standard sleeper to St. Louis without change. |

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R. S. KULIC
Assistant General Passenger Agent
941 Seventeenth Street
Denver, Colorado

ALLIES MAKING DESPERATE EFFORT TO DISLodge RIGHT WING OF GERMAN ARMY

(Continued From Page One)

other Russian army, however, will be free to proceed against Gdansk if the port is disposed of. The German army in Poland has become more active, and the Russians are claiming to have taken a part of the artillery on the Breslau-Bamberg line.

The German advance another day toward the Austrian border Novitz, the town which has been often mentioned in Austro-Serbian controversies.

While accounts of the operations in Galicia differ and one goes so far as to say that General Danil's army is surrounded by Russians, an official report of the German corps there is not considered certain that the allies have not come to grips again.

RUSSIANS FACING DIFFICULT TASK

The Russians will have to capture Przemyśl where it is reported three German army corps have been sent to help the Austrians before they can make further progress westward. The

THE basis of elastic paint the kind that expands and contracts with the wood, leaving no cracks exposed to the weather is

Red Seal White Lead

(Dutch Boy Painter Trade Mark)

and Dutch Boy linseed oil. We sell these prime paint ingredients as well as the necessary tinting matter to get the color combination you desire.

Ask your dealer for our Owner's Painting Guide to help in the selection of a color scheme for your house. It is full of painting truths and suggestions.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

THE EASIEST WAY TO END DANDRUFF

Stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp

There is no more dandruff, itching scalp, or falling hair. It is the easiest way to end dandruff. It is the easiest way to end dandruff. It is the easiest way to end dandruff.

IF GERMANS LOSE NOW, SUCCESS FOR ALLIES IS ASSURED

Defeat for French and British Would Only Be Temporary Reverse

LONDON Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says:

The battle was reassured by the announcement that the turn of battle had been somewhat diminished during the whole time as the German attack on the left of the Germans.

The French army has been successful in its attack on the left of the Germans.

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THOUSANDS LISTEN TO PEACE PLANS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK Sept. 20.—An audience of many thousands gathered in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel today to listen to the peace plans of the German government.

The German government has proposed a peace plan which would end the war.

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BERLIN DENIES REPORTS OF AUSTRIAN DEFEATS

Claims Tide of the Campaign Has Drifted in Other Direction From Beginning

LONDON Sept. 20.—The following dispatches have been received from Berlin by Marcon wireless:

It is reported from Vienna by way of contradiction of the figures published from Russian sources as to the Austrian losses, that the Austrian army has repeatedly defeated the weakened Russian forces.

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Join the Lenigan Club

and wear clothes that place you in the individual class of good dressers.

We are showing patterns and styles in Suits and Overcoats that are shown only by the most exclusive tailors.

Enroll today and make our selection while the assortment is unbroken.

The clothes you'll eventually buy.

Gorton's
Car. and Dr. for Men.

You Can Help Our Girls

earn more money by sending as much laundry to us as is possible for you to send on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. This enables us to operate our plant for on Saturday afternoon and on Monday, thereby giving our girls many more hours of their credit each week.

Work received Friday afternoon and Saturday is returned early the following week.

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PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
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Post eye-sight scientifically corrected and lenses ground. Our establishment is headquarters for the genuine SHURON MOUNTING and the F.T.S.-L MOUNTING.

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D. LOME LINO Optometrist
rooms 1, 3 and 5 Nichols Block
Tejan Over Woolworth's 10c Store

MAN STEAMER NECKAR, IRISUED SEVEN WEEKS, FINALLY REACHES PORT

ITIMORE Sept. 20—With her pointed out her deckhouses, and masts tilted a dark brown, the North German Lloyd liner Neckar docked here after dodging back and forth in the Atlantic for seven weeks. Captain Hinson reported that these few days the vessel had been from pursuit by a French or English warship from the time she left the Channel for Bremen, August 5, and time she steamed along with light wave a dim lamp in the room.

Just two weeks the food supply was low and the men had only half a loaf each day. An inventory of the coal bunkers after her arrival showed that there were only 50 tons of coal left.

case in 1913 handled more than 5,000 bushels of grain.

11, SPLITTING, SICK HEADACHE

James' Headache Powders relieve at once 10 cents a package.

I take a Dr. James' Headache and in just a few moments head clear and all neuralgia and all vanishes. It's the quickest relief for headache, whether throbbing, splitting or nervous. Send someone to the drug store and get a dime package now, suffering it's no neckless. Be you get Dr. James' Headache and it's a 10-cent package.

Photographs of the Destruction of Louvain by the Germans



Above: The ruins of the students' quarter. The building at the extreme right is the students' club. It is seen to be almost totally destroyed. At right—The Hotel de Ville, the only building in Louvain not damaged by the sweep of fire and shell. The Hotel de Ville at Louvain is one of the most magnificent pieces of architecture in all of Europe. At the right of the building is seen the ruins of St. Peter's Cathedral only one wall of which was left standing.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS BEEN PREPARING FOR WAR FOR MONTHS, BERLIN REPORT

BERLIN Sept. 20—Nobody in Germany is willing to admit the sincerity of Great Britain in having her declaration of war on Germany's violation of the territory of Belgium and Luxembourg and much alleged evidence is produced in newspapers and magazines to prove that Great Britain had already made up her mind to join France and Russia previous to Germany's advance on Belgian territory.

In the highest circles of the German government it is claimed that the foreign office has evidence that Great Britain was negotiating with Russia several months before the war broke out to furnish ships for a descent of Russian troops on the coast of Pommerania, which lies on the Baltic sea to the north of Berlin but it is said that nothing came of these negotiations.

Report in Paris Paper

Another curious and timely piece of evidence is presented in the shape of an item purporting to be from the Paris Globe of February 1, 1913. This paper of this date is said to have published the following:

An aviator of eastern France has revealed a highly interesting piece of news. In military circles there it is related that large stores of British ammunition have for several weeks been brought into Maubeuge near the northeastern frontier of France on the railway line from Paris to Cologne. The city of Maubeuge is of great military importance. It is designated in the French general staff plan of campaign as the concentration point for the allied troops, which will be commanded in case of war by the English field marshal Sir John French under General Joffre as commander-in-chief. It is well known that the British cannot fire a different projectile than that of France. The two governments, rather have reached an agreement to accumulate on French territory in time of peace the necessary war supplies of ammunition for the English artillery.

Claim Proof is Conclusive

That Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, had substantially agreed to give France a large part in the event of a war with Germany as also related in Germany, is also proved by the fact that the French and British foreign ministers, which were read in the British parliament and in the French chamber, about the middle of April.

Dispatches from London state that Great Britain had agreed to send 100,000 troops and 100,000 tons of supplies to France in the event of a war with Germany. This is a clear admission that Great Britain was in violation of the declaration of London to which Great Britain is a party.

Prefect of Lille Threatened With Death by Invaders

BORDEAUX Sept. 20—The minister of the interior Louis J. Malvy, announced today he had received a sworn statement from Professor Piquet of the University of Lille relative to the treatment of Prefect Trepont by Lieutenant von Oppel of the German Twelfth Hussars. The statement credited to the professor as given out by the minister was as follows:

I went to the prefecture as a personal hostage of the lieutenant. The prefect was seated near a table. His secretary M. Borromee, was seated opposite him. Von Oppel threw himself on the prefect saying: You are preparing for mobilization and threatened him with both hands for some time. A soldier seizing Borromee by the throat batted his head with a carbine.

Trepont then asserted himself and turning on von Oppel said: "You are a real German officer. Von Oppel's real German officer. All right you will be shot. He ordered his men to lead their prisoners out and Trepont and Borromee were thrust violently against the wall. The lieutenant then took a handkerchief from his pocket and placed it over the eyes of Trepont, who pushed the other away. Then the lieutenant returned the handkerchief to his pocket and going back to the table, subjected his functionary to a close examination. The moment was one of fearful anguish.

Finally as a result of my entreaties Trepont became more reasonable and turning to Trepont and Borromee said: "You go to Middelburg. Pick your trunks."

Professor Piquet's sworn statement confirms a recent dispatch stating that Prefect Trepont of Lille had been threatened with death by a German lieutenant when the Germans entered the town of Lille. Professor Piquet is a professor of the German language and literature at the university. He accompanied the lieutenant to the prefecture as an interpreter.



"INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH, INTO THE MOUTH OF HELL, RODE THE SIX HUNDRED"

(Continued From Page One)

been strong enough to cope with it. For this reason and this reason alone they have been able to withstand our attacks. Happily, the French have now broken up their last stronghold. The one advantage the enemy possessed, he must presently lose.

Understand this is the last fight fought since the war. It has been a free fight and just a few minutes ago the French were in a deadly struggle. Only the French were such a battle. To have conquered at Acre is to have proved oneself a stable.

The correspondent speaks of the strange sight of the French and German soldiers. The French soldiers were in a state of panic and the German soldiers were in a state of triumph. The French soldiers were in a state of panic and the German soldiers were in a state of triumph.

JAPANESE DEFEAT GERMANS IN CHINA

Enemy Is Encountered in a Strongly Fortified Position

TOKIO Sept. 20—Lieutenant General Kameo commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies that are invading Kiao-chow, the German leased position in China, reported that he had repulsed a German detachment on September 15.

The official announcement of a skirmish says that the troops after landing at Laoshan bay, 40 miles north of Kiao-chow, moved southward about 10 miles and encountered the enemy in a fortified position at Wang Kiao Huan 15 miles east of Taimo.

The Germans used machine guns at sunset. It is said abandoned their position in disorder leaving behind supplies, equipment and personal baggage. The Japanese suffered no casualties in this fight but had three casualties among their cavalry, while it was reconnoitering.

Memorandum Thrown Away

The official statement of the Japanese government says that the German memorandum was thrown away. The German memorandum was thrown away.

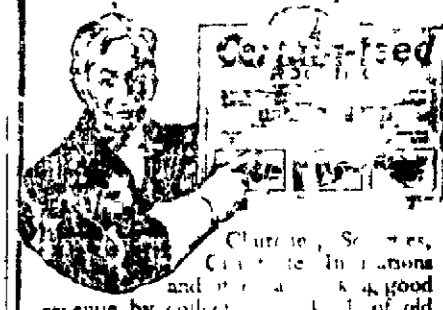
WANTED Rags!

Millions of dollars' worth of Rags collected annually

The General says:

My name is **Certain-teed** and I am a good revenue collector. I have collected millions of dollars' worth of rags every day in fact the total rag sales of the country amount to several million dollars a year. It's an easy way to make money. The rags are generally given to the collectors or at least sold for very little. Every kind of rag can be used for something. Use this plan to pay off your church debt or raise the minister's salary. The results are surprising.

I will pay the best market price for roofing rags in any quantity. If they can be shipped in carload quantities and in assorted grades, we can have them shipped direct to any of our big mills, but if in smaller quantities or unsorted, we will arrange with one of our packers or sorters near you, to box the rags and prepare them for use in the different grades.



Certain-teed
Quality ROOFING

It is the highest quality possible to make. It is guaranteed in writing to last 5 years for 1 ply, 10 years for 2-ply, and 15 years for 3-ply, and this guarantee is backed by the world's largest roofing mills.

There is a dealer in your locality who handles **Certain-teed** Roofing and our other wide line of goods. If you consult him he will be glad to give you full information about our goods and will quote you reasonable prices on all of them. He sure the goods are made and guaranteed by us.

General Roofing Mfg. Company
New York City, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis, Mo.

ONLY TWO ARE SAVED IN SCHOONER WRECK

Exact Number of Those Who Went Down May Never Be Known

ASTORIA, Ore. Sept. 20—The exact number of those who went down with the schooner **Platan** is a long puzzle when she foundered in a gale 50 miles south of the Columbia river Friday night. It is likely never known. The Associated Oil Company's steamer **Frank H. Park** conveying the second of the **Platan's** two survivors into port reached here today but brought no additional information as to the number that perished.

The passengers who were hooked before the schooner sank, while the crew was rescued of 25 men, making a total of 47. There were a number of passengers, however, that boarded the vessel in the last moment whose names were not recorded on shore among the survivors. According to Park, the **Platan** had a full list of passengers and with the crew totaled over 100 persons.

Hear Billy Sunday Again!
DENVER Round Trip \$2.00

SANTA FE SERVICE
Sept. 25 and 26 Limit Sept. 29

Santa Fe

Tickets 118 East Pike's Peak Ave. C. C. HOYT, C. P. A. Round trip rate Dallas, Tex. Sept. 21-22. Limit Sept. 30 \$29.30.

CLOTHING

Alfred Benjamin,
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Kuppenheimer
and
Clothing Clothes
Priced \$15 to \$30
Suits
Johnston & Murphy,
Halston,
Douglas,
For Men.
Sorosis, Resthu,
and Grovers,
For Ladies.

HATS
Kensington \$3 Hats,
Stetson \$1.95 and \$6
Grades.
HOT-PROOF HOSIERY
6 Pairs, 6 Months,
No Holes,
For Men, Women or
Children.
Sweater Coats,
All Colors, All Prices.
Mackinaws, just in,
\$5 up.

Robbins

WAR BULLETINS

ROME, Sept. 20.—Italy already has more than a half million men under arms. The best of these troops are in camps and barracks in the Lombardy and Venetian provinces.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Reports from the front, says the Exchange Telegraph company's Paris correspondent, show that the French and British troops are fighting waist deep in water, the tide having flooded their trenches.

FALMOUTH, England, Sept. 20.—The German bark Pompe, from Iquique, Chile, for Antwerp, with nitrate, has been captured by a British warship and brought here.

NISSE, Serbia, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior Serbian force has repulsed an attack by 20,000 Austrians near Novi-pazar. The Serbians inflicted heavy loss on the attacking force.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Constantinople says the Turkish fleet, including the former German cruisers Breslau and Bochen, was reviewed off the island of Helles by the sultan last night.

Subsequently the warships proceeded to Constantinople for coal.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph company's Paris correspondent in a dispatch sent at 7:40 o'clock tonight says:

"The steady advance of the British and French on the left is highly important, as the German general von Kluck's flank is now exposed."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Monday.—General von Kluck's army, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, is being heavily reinforced. The dispatch reports that 100,000 troops are coming through Belgium by way of Maubeuge.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The official statement issued tonight says that in violent fighting north of Soissons, the Germans gained ground which was afterwards recaptured by the allies.

The statement follows: "On the left wing, north of the river Aisne, below Soissons, our troops were furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and seized some ground which, however, they regained almost immediately."

"On the other hand, we have continued our progress on the right bank of the river Oise."

"Likewise, to the north of Rheims, we have made new progress through our attacks."

"In the Argonne, the situation remains unchanged."

"In the Woëvre district, the last rains have soaked the ground to such an extent that all army movements have become very difficult."

General L. E. Des Maud-Huy, British infantry brigade of the Sixth army corps has received on the battlefield the cross of commander of the Legion of Honor.

THE EASIEST WAY TO END DANDRUFF

Stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arrow, apply it at night when retiring, scrub enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips. By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single skin and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find, too, that all itching and itching of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. If you want to keep your hair looking rich, do so by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair so quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it brittle, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everybody notices it. You can get liquid arrow at any drug store, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. If you want to keep your hair looking rich, do so by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair so quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it brittle, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everybody notices it. You can get liquid arrow at any drug store, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCED TO ASSUME THE DEFENSIVE, DECLARE BERLIN REPORTS

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—By wireless telegraph via Havre, L. L.—The German war headquarters made the following announcement at last midnight:

"The situation on the western front is generally unchanged. The Anglo-French forces have been compelled to assume the defensive on the whole line. A decisive assault on the line of the Somme south of Verdun is about to be made."

"The Germans are in contact with the French along the frontier in Alsace."

"In the east, the Germans have defeated the fourth Finnish rifle brigade at Augustow and forces advancing against Osmolow have captured Grynawa and Sannow."

"Subscriptions to the war loan closed Saturday. Although full returns have not been received, it is officially announced that subscriptions to the imperial bonds of 2,500,000,000 marks, (\$25,000,000) and to the treasury certificates of over 1,000,000,000 marks, (\$25,000,000) are already reported. The total is subject to an increase and hopes are now cherished that news of decisive results in the western campaign will not be deferred."

Remove Belgian Flags

Telegrams from Brussels state that the military governor has announced by posters placed on walls that Belgian flags should be removed from sight in order to avoid provocation to the German troops and make impossible any regrettable incidents.

The order has been explained to the public by the mayor of Brussels, who is working in cooperation with the German civil authorities.

The substance of the first part of the above dispatch referring to the situation on the battle line in France was received earlier in two Berlin cable dispatches coming by way of London and as subjected to commentary. The fact that the unopposed wireless dispatch practically identical wording with the cable message allowing for discrepancy in translation, would seem to indicate that the censorship in London is being somewhat relaxed.

IF GERMANS LOSE NOW, SUCCESS FOR ALLIES IS ASSURED

Defeat for French and British Would Only Be Temporary Reversal

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says:

"The public was reassured by the announcement that the fury of battle had been somewhat diminished along the whole line, as this denoted fatigue on the part of the Germans. The enemy made extraordinary preparations to advance for their retirement on their own lines, their equipment having worked at the trenches for 10 days before the opening of the battle."

"But the French attachment also is remarkable. At one point near Soissons, the French opened 120 guns of 75 millimeters, which opened fire simultaneously with tremendous effect."

"The feat which attracted most attention was the construction by the French of pontoon bridges across the Aisne, which were several times destroyed by the German artillery fire. Despite this, the French got over 20,000 supplies, which changed their position almost before the enemy was aware of their presence."

Defeat Would Be Inevitable

"Whatever may be the result of the battle, it cannot be final in the sense of a defeat of the Anglo-French resistance, for the allies would retire under the forces, where a third battle would be fought."

"If the Germans lost, the French territory will be freed from invasion. If the allies do not secure a definite success, they will bring up fresh troops and strike again. The impression exists that the allies are maneuvering and that the principal offensive is taking place along their left wing. Recent official communications indicate progress in that direction. If this succeeds, the enemy will be driven from the natural positions formed by depressions in the plateau above Soissons."

Enemy Has Only Two Roads

"In abandoning Soissons, the enemy has only two roads to the north. One has two main convolutions, which would expose them to flank attack, and the other, leading to Laon, would be the natural line of retreat. Crante, which the French hold, is a fine strategic position, the town being on a plateau above the plains where Caesar resisted the Belgians and Napoleon gained a great victory."

"The salient feature of the struggle is the immense strength of the German position between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, where their fortifications form a sort of Chinese wall. Strategists declare that the temper of the Germans evidently has changed, for they now protect themselves elaborately from the view of the French attacks."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—(Monday)—A dispatch from Petrograd via Rome, to Reuters' Telegram company, says the Russians, who are pursuing the Austrians along the river San, have captured Dubocki, 20 miles west of Lemberg, and have crossed the river, despite an attempt made by the Austrians to prevent them. They captured several batteries, a number of transports and arms and ammunition.

BRITISH WORSTED BY THE GERMANS IN NAVAL ACTION

Each Loses Cruiser, While Kaiser's Ships Capture Five Steamers

LONDON, Sept. 20.—There has not been a run fired in the North sea for days, so far as the British public knows, but the admiralty issued tonight bulletins of important encounters in far off waters, successes and misfortunes were both chronicled impartially.

The German protected cruiser Koenigsberg caught the British light cruiser Pegasus overhauling her morning and outwitted and completely disabled her.

The German cruiser, while of the same class as the British, had more modern guns, which outranged those of her antagonist.

The British loss is given as 26 killed and 60 wounded. The German cruiser Emden captured a British merchant steamer in the Bay of Bengal in six days and sank five of them. The Emden reappeared at Rangoon, possibly having taken part in other exploits as yet not known.

British Side of Score

On the British side of the score, was the sinking of a German merchant cruiser, supposed to have been the Cap Trafalgar, on the Berlin, by the former Cunard liner Carmania, familiar to transatlantic travelers, also armed as a cruiser, on September 14 in waters which the admiralty describes as off the east coast of South America. The British loss was small—nine killed and 26 wounded.

The German loss is unknown, but the survivors were rescued. Apparently the Carmania steamed away without stopping to learn particulars of her victim's identity or casualties.

The British cruiser Cumberland reports some small encounters between small British and German craft in the Kamerun river, in which the British had the better of it.

British Report of Affair

The admiralty report says that since the outbreak of the war, the German vessel Emden, of John A. Inglis, had been working from Zanzibar and had rendered very useful services, including the destruction of Dar-es-Salaam (a report in German East Africa), the sinking of the German gunboat Moewe, and a floating drydock.

"Early this morning," continues the statement, "she was attacked by the Koenigsberg, while anchored in Zanzibar harbor cleaning boilers and repairing machinery. The Pegasus, thus taken at a disadvantage, and somewhat outgunned by the newer four-inch guns of the Koenigsberg, was completely disabled after suffering a loss of 100 tons, reported as 25 killed and 60 wounded. This is a high proportion out of a crew of 231."

"The damage done to the Koenigsberg is not known. She was last seen steaming to the southward."

Six Steamers Captured

"On September 10, the German cruiser Emden, from the China station after being completely disabled for six weeks, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal and during the period including September 10 to 14, captured six British ships, as follows: The Indus, Lovat, Killin, Diplomat, Frabock and Katanga, of which five were sunk and the sixth was sent to Cherbourg with the crew on board. The Emden now is reported at Rangoon and it is possible she has made other captures."

"The British auxiliary cruiser Carmania, Captain Noel Carr, royal navy, went into action September 14 off the coast of South America with a German armed merchant cruiser supposed to be the Cap Trafalgar. The British mounting eight four-inch guns and torpedoes. The action lasted one hour and 45 minutes, when the German ship was captured and her survivors being rescued by an empty collier."

Nine Killed, Five Wounded

"Of the Carmania's crew, nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the officers were injured. The first lord of the admiralty has sent the following telegram to Captain Carr:

"Well done! You have fought a fine action to a successful finish."

"The British cruiser Cumberland, Captain Curt Fuller, R. N., reported the Kamerun river that a German steamship on the night of September 14 attempted to sink the British gunboat Dwarf. Commander Frederick Strong, with an internal machine in her bows. The attempt failed and the steamboat, with one prisoner, was captured."

"On the night of September 16, the Dwarf was purposely rammed by the Nachtigall, a German merchant ship. The Dwarf was slightly damaged, but sustained no casualties. The Nachtigall was wrecked. The enemy lost four white men and 19 colored men, and eight white and 14 colored men are missing."

"A further report from the Cumberland today says that two German launches, one carrying explosive material, were destroyed. The enemy's losses were one white man killed and three white men and two natives taken prisoners."

Confirms Tokio Dispatch

The admiralty reports confirm an earlier report from Tokio last week of the sinking of six British steamers by the Emden in far-distant waters. Of the steamers, the Indus was of 2,102 tons, and was last reported at Calcutta, August 11. The Lovat was of 3,700 tons. The Killin, 2,257; the Diplomat, 4,573 tons, was last reported at Suva, August 11, bound from Liverpool for Calcutta. Neither the Frabock nor the Katanga is mentioned in the official maritime register. There is a Katanga of 2,225 tons, which was at Calcutta September 3, ready to sail for Boston and New York, and a Katanga of 2,100 tons, which sailed from Port Talbot August 20 for Calcutta.

Prince George of Serbia Wounded

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(Midnight)—A dispatch to the Havas agency says that Prince George of Serbia, while leading his battalion in an assault, was hit by a ball which entered near the spinal column and came out at the right shoulder. The wound is said not to be dangerous but the prince will be taken tomorrow to Krupnik.

CONGRESS IS ABOUT READY TO ADJOURN

Republicans Will Continue Filibuster on Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Congress, which has been in continuous session for 18 months, is almost ready to send word to the president that it has completed its work. Unless the European war should precipitate conditions now unforeseen, legislative tasks in hand should be finished within a few weeks. Administration leaders tonight said they could see no reason why adjournment should not be taken by October 15.

Tomorrow the senate will renew consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Democrats having failed to break the determined Republican filibuster on Friday and Saturday, there is a strong prospect of further compromise on the measure which now contains appropriations aggregating \$4,000,000. Even one of the Democrats have grown half-hearted in their support of the bill in the present financial emergency, and President Wilson is known to have held up the warning hand against extravagance or any expenditures that are not absolutely necessary.

Will Continue Filibuster

Senators Burton, Keim, Borah and Norris expect to keep up the fight, although a compromise may be reached. While the senate is fighting its way out of the rivers and harbors difficulty, the house this week will at last take up the war revenue bill, the measure having been completed by Democrats of the wave and means committee yesterday.

The bill agreed upon after varied attempts to satisfy the majority will tax beer, wine, gasoline, bankers' brokers' amusement, proprietors, and levy a stamp tax on commercial instruments, with checks and drafts eliminated. Nearly all the house Democrats are satisfied now that the best possible disposition has been made of an unenviable situation, and "Morris Leader" Underwood believes he can pilot the bill through within the week.

Bill Comes Up Today

The bill, after a final conference of the committee Democrats as to its phrasing, will be introduced tomorrow, with a view to bringing its consideration in the house Thursday under a special rule. The war tax will take effect immediately upon passage, except that the 10-cent provision will not become operative until November 1. Senate Democrats will expedite the bill all they can, although there may be some changes made. In its present form the measure has the endorsement of the "revelation," which word to the leaders of the capital is that the bill should be made a law as soon as possible.

Trust legislation, after six months of deliberation, is about completed. The federal trade commission bill has left congress and awaits the signature of the president, who is delaying the finalization of the law until the Cuyler antitrust bill to supplement the Sherman act can reach him. The conference report on that measure will be completed tomorrow and should be agreed to in both houses within a fortnight at the latest.

The house this week will pass the Federal bill to provide for a national system of leases of public lands, so as to open up their mineral resources. Upon its passage, advocates of the Jones bill, looking to ultimate independence of the Philippines, are planning to call up a rule now lying on Speaker Clark's desk, the adoption of which would give the bill immediate consideration.

BERLIN DENIES REPORTS OF AUSTRIAN DEFEATS

Claims Tide of the Campaign Has Drifted in Other Direction From Beginning

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The following dispatches have been received from Berlin by Marconi wireless:

"It is reported from Vienna, by way of contradiction of the figures published from Russian sources as to the Austrian losses, that the Austrian army has repeatedly defeated the weakened Russian forces; that the Austrian troops hold a strong position in Galicia and were ready for further fighting."

Hamburg has been visited by a strong southwesterly gale, and has suffered considerable damage from a flood. Near the village of Moorburg, the bursting of a dike has flooded the neighboring country, which in parts is several feet under water.

"Councillor of Justice Blumenthal, a former member of the reichstag, burgomaster of Colmar and member of the first chamber of Alsace, has been placed on trial, charged with high treason. His property has been confiscated."

"The Russian general Martov who ordered all male inhabitants of East Prussia to be shot and the villages destroyed, has been brought into Halle in chains. He will be tried by court-martial." (General Martov was reported on September 20 to have been killed in battle in East Prussia.)

"A Russian major has been condemned to death after a trial by court-martial. He is alleged to have committed infamous acts."

General Dankl has expressed his thanks to the first army for their glorious victories at Krasnik and Lublin. He states that his undefeated army has suspended its attack upon the enemy of twice its strength, and has now occupied a position which it has gained."

J. D. M. HAMILTON DIES IN KANSAS CITY

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Arrives Omaha 7:00 A. M.
Arrives Chicago 9:00 P. M.
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One night to St. Paul.
"CHICAGO EXPRESS"
Electric Lighted.
Leaves Denver 10:00 P. M.
Arrives Omaha 4:00 P. M.
Arrives Chicago 7:34 A. M.
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Convenient hour of departure from Denver and arrival at Chicago.

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Compartments and drawing rooms. Steel chair cars, library observation car.
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Leaves Denver 10:00 A. M.
Arrives Kansas City 7:20 A. M.
Arrives St. Louis 6:30 P. M.
Drawing rooms, tourist sleeper, chair cars.
One night to St. Louis.
"Atlantic Express"
Electric Lighted.
Leaves Denver 8:40 P. M.
Arrives Kansas City 4:30 P. M.
Arrives St. Louis 7:30 A. M.
Drawing rooms, chair cars, tourist sleeper, library observation car.
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ALLIES MAKING DESPERATE EFFORT TO DISLODGE RIGHT WING OF GERMAN ARMY

(Continued From Page One)

been trying to cut the communications of the allies between the Oise and the coast.

French reports bring confirmation of the rumors that the Saxon army, under General von Hausen has been reorganized. The report used the phrase "broken up," but this is taken to mean that it has been reorganized and the parts distributed among the other armies. Its usual of course has been sent east.

While accounts of the operations in Galicia differ and one goes so far as to say that General Dankl's army, as surrounded by Russians, an only remnant of the German corps there remains, it is considered certain that the allies have not come to grips again with it.

RUSSIANS FACING DIFFICULT TASK

The Russians will have to capture Przemyśl, where it is reported three German army corps have been sent to help the Austrians, before they can make further progress westward. The

other Russian army, however, will be free to proceed against Cracow if General Dankl is disposed of.—The German army in Silesia has become more active, and the Russians are claiming to have taken a part of the artillery on the Breslau-Innsbruck line.

The Serbians announce another victory over the Austrians near Novi-pazar, the town which has been so often mentioned in Austro-Serbian controversies.

LIEUTENANT ATLEE DIES IN LOS ANGELES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The death of Lieut. William E. Atlee, commanding the revenue cutter Snobomish, at Los Angeles, late last night, was announced here today. Lieutenant Atlee served on the cutter McCulloch, Admiral Dewey's dispatch boat, which was used to draw Spanish fire at the battle of Manila. He was a native of the District of Columbia and was appointed to the service from New York in 1896.



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THE AUCTIONEERS' CASE
THE action of the City Council in ordering an appeal to the Supreme Court from the recent decision of Judge Kinney of the County Court in the auctioneers' license case, inspires mild wonderment as to why the Council has a legal adviser anyway. The City was beaten in the lower court through Judge Kinney's decision that the ordinance imposing a license fee of \$50 a day on auctioneers selling new goods is void. The city attorney, Mr. Bennett, advised the Council against appealing the case.

We are not familiar with the details of the matter, but assume that Mr. Bennett is, and that he is competent to advise the Council. It seems that an appeal would involve the point of whether or not the courts have the right to review the actions of the Council under the charter, and Mr. Bennett is quoted as advising the Council that he would be taking the question of its rights under the charter to the Supreme Court "on the worst possible case."

Why should the Council appeal the case when its attorney is convinced that it will lose? Why employ a lawyer if you intend to disregard his advice?

BUMPER CROPS

PEOPLE who studied geography in the public schools forty or fifty years ago remember that the maps of the United States in the textbooks showed a big blank spot which filled most of the space between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, and from Canada to Mexico. It was labeled, "The Great American Desert." Successive editions of those maps in later years showed a steadily diminishing "desert," until now it has entirely disappeared.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

ONE of the inevitable effects of the European war in this country has been the starting of an agitation for a greater army and navy. And here arises a question certain to be puzzling to both Congress and the people. To ranting militarists, like Captain Hobson and to the silly, peace-at-any-price twaddlers like Mr. Carnegie, it is a perfectly simple question. Each would settle it in his own way. Hobson would give us the biggest navy in the world, and an army of perhaps 500,000 men; Carnegie would scuttle every warship and refuse to build more, then disband the army, and leave it so helpless that a band of Mexican bushwhackers could march triumphantly from the Rio Grande to Washington if the police didn't interfere.

But the problem is not so easy for those who approach it in a spirit of sincerity. The European war teaches its lessons, on the one side we want to avoid the curse of militarism, on the other, we must not take the risk of being powerless if war does come. No sane American wants war with any other country in the world, but the events of the last six weeks have shown how easily it comes even to nations that try hardest to resist it.

a blundering handling of the matter of buying foreign ships; a less stringent observance of our neutrality in any one of a dozen ways, might already have involved us in war. Fortunately, it hasn't happened.

But suppose it had? Imagine the position of the United States at war with any one of three or four powers capable of placing in the field such immense military strength as is now used in Europe. It is one of those things that would be funny if it were not so serious. True, we have plenty of men and plenty of money, and in the long run these are the ingredients of success in war. But delays are always dangerous sometimes fatal.

A half century ago the American Government submitted to a long succession of humiliating defeats while it strove vainly to raise an army big enough to crush the Rebellion. It was more than two years before it got an army large enough and well enough officered, drilled and equipped to make a respectable showing, and in the meantime the South was beginning to wear out. Historians and military authorities agree that the Civil war would not have lasted ninety days if the Federal government had possessed an effective military force in the beginning.

Fortunately, we now have a navy. It is officially ranked as third among the fleets of the world, but in numbers and tonnage it is about equal to that of Germany, and could probably give a better account of itself. Our army is a negligible quantity, so small and so utterly unorganized that if it were not for the splendid fighting quality of its individuals, both officers and men, the word contemptible is the only one that would fittingly describe it. As the case stands it is a source of humiliation to everybody connected with it, or who knows anything about it.

Not a company is recruited to more than two-thirds of its full strength. With a nominal strength of less than 100,000 men, the army is so scattered throughout the United States and the Philippines that it was recently estimated that less than 50,000 men could be assembled for use in Mexico.

In a single minor engagement in France recently the Germans captured from the Allies more pieces of field artillery than are possessed by the entire United States army. If we were at war with a foreign power and sustained such a loss in one battle there would be nothing to do but run up the white flag. All the money and valor in the country would not avail, for wars cannot be fought without artillery, and it cannot be manufactured in a day, or in six months.

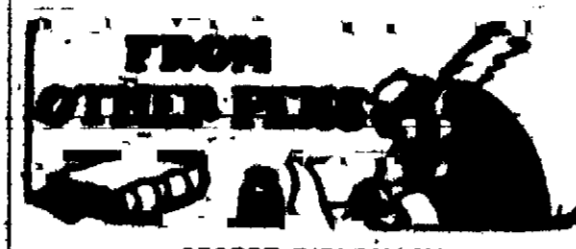
Experts agree that if our navy were defeated an enemy could easily land 200,000 troops on our shores within from three to five weeks. True, we have a few coast defenses, so-called, but the real meaning of the term should be understood. Coast defenses are really port defenses, built to protect a city from bombardment by a hostile fleet. They do not interfere with the landing of troops, for an invading army has only to drop down the coast a few miles beyond reach of the coast defense guns and land wherever it pleases.

There is no good reason why the United States should aspire to have an army comparable with those of the larger European powers, for with an adequate navy to repel invasion we can get along with a smaller land force. But we, at least, should have an army big enough to serve as a framework for a larger organization when one is needed. Just now it would be impossible to find enough trained officers in the country to command a volunteer force of even 200,000 men.

There is a proposal before Congress now to increase the army to this number, which is about equal to the military strength of Belgium or Serbia. And it ought to be done, regardless of the protests of the sentimentalists who are so horrified by what is going on in Europe that, in their anxiety to escape the incubus of militarism, they would go to the other, and equally dangerous, extreme of defenselessness. The solution of the problem, if there is one, is to be found in the middle ground. We do not want to be another Germany; neither do we want to be another China.

OPEN PARLIAMENT
[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 100 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]
To the Editor of The Gazette:
In your editorial of September 17 under English Enlistments you say the English military law resembles that of the United States. You evidently are not very well acquainted with our military law. A few years ago certain clever lawmakers in Washington quietly passed a law known as the Dick Military Act.

Under that law we are compelled to go to war and those of us who may be fortunate enough to get back to our homes are further compelled, under another law, to ask the legislature of our days to pay the expenses of war. Such is the freedom we enjoy under our military laws. There are none of us who do not stand ready and willing, at any time, in just cause, to go to war, if necessary for the protection of our country and its people. But to be compelled to go to war to satisfy the greed of our money sharks, is not just. War enters where wealth abounds. History has not told us of a war that was brought about by the people who were compelled to fight them. We must take the power to make wars from our rulers and keep it in our own hands. Then, only, will there be no more wars.
GEORGE FECHTER.
Colorado Springs, September 20.



SECRET DIPLOMACY.
From The London Daily News.
Can Europe ever again tolerate the appalling peril of secret diplomacy? Can we ever again play about with the devil with alibi? Secret diplomacy is a little law and imagining that we are self-governing, while down in the hold of our ship of state there is a powder magazine, the very existence of which we are not permitted to know? Secret diplomacy belongs to the traditions of autocratic and personal government. It has no place in a democratic world, and the example of the United States must become the model of the civilized world on this vital matter if Europe is to be free from menace in the future.

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE DISARMAMENT.
From The Kansas City Star.
Samuel Butler's social satire "Erewhon," describes a field outside the chief city where all sorts of machines are "scrapped." The visitor to that "Gulliver" land is told that as nearly all the troubles of the people had been due to machinery, the people had at last discarded all machines. There is one sort of machine that practically everyone of this real world would like to see scrapped—guns. What could possibly happen after this war with such results for lasting peace as the dismantling of the Krupp and Creusot cannon foundries and the Woolwich arsenal? Unhappy thought that it is not likely to happen. But how is civilization to realize the ideal of swords turned into plowshares until civilization does scrap that kind of machinery?

THE RIGHT TO DEFEND YOUR HOME.
From The Chicago Herald.
The German emperor has sent a personal protest to President Wilson against the alleged use of "dumdum" bullets by his allies, and accusing the Belgians of conduct which is held to justify the destruction of Louvain and other German severities. France reports that the Germans have been using the "dumdum" bullets quite extensively.

The use of "dumdums," so named from an Indian town where cartridges are made, is forbidden by The Hague Declaration of 1864. The French and English governments deny making or using them. That such bullets may have been found on captured French or English soldiers proves nothing against their governments.

Anybody can make a "dumdum" from the steel-jacketed military bullet in a moment with a common file. They were first so made by British soldiers in India, who found that the new small-caliber bullet would not "stop" fanatical Mohammedan tribesmen bent on dying in battle as the old large bullet did.

The German emperor's charge that "the Belgian government has openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting" will not arouse much sympathy for Germany in this country. To the average American the Belgians seem altogether justified in defending their homes against the invaders. Our theory of the rights of an invaded people is quite different from the German notion.

In Europe the action in that fighting should be confined to the "regular" armies, and that the people should merely look on. We don't look at it that way. We cannot. To do so would brand as criminals the farmers who drove the British "regulars" from Lexington and Concord.

Americans honor those farmers as patriots and the Belgians who defended their homes as brave they could, without waiting for red-tape formalities, seem to us worthy of the same honor.

The Conquest of Self-Consciousness
BY RUTH CAMERON

A group of people were trying to learn some of the steps of the new dances.
One girl hung back. Despite repeated urgings from the rest, she would not venture herself out upon the floor.

"Why don't you just try?" demanded her chum.
Oh, I'm so stupid and awkward, she protested, I don't like to make a fool of myself.

"You're always so terribly modest," said one of the girls in an aside as they gave up urging the reluctant one and went back to their practicing.

Her judgment was kindly, but I don't think it was good, do you?

I should say that Grace was inclined to be vain and conceited rather than modest.

Several of the others were more or less awkward, but that didn't prevent them from trying to be less so. They were too much absorbed in learning to think how they looked. She was too much absorbed in thinking how she looked to try to learn.

Self-consciousness is continually passing itself off and being accepted as modesty. As a matter of fact it is really one of the worst forms of pride.

Vest Pocket Essays
Author of "At Sixty Old Shave"
SPIES

A spy is about the only man who can get hanged without being disgraced.
In fact, being hanged makes a hero out of a spy. If Nathan Hale had died of old age he would only have been a Revolutionary veteran, but he got himself hanged for his country and thereby became one of the big men of colonial history.



It is a spy's duty to keep up all available information that will be useful to his commander.

up all available information that will be useful to his commander. One successful spy is as disastrous to the enemy as a dozen siege guns. Naturally he is very unpopular with the hated foe. When a spy is caught he is tried by court-martial at once, and is not allowed to challenge jurors, appeal to the supreme court, or plead insanity or extreme provocation. The sole object of the court is to hang him, and it usually succeeds in doing this in about 24 hours.

A spy gets \$15 a month and board in this country, and less abroad. We know of no other line of business which is so badly underpaid, and yet, when new spies are needed to take the place of those who have come home a few first, plenty of volunteers can easily be found.

This is a marvelous fact, but none more strange than the number of men who are willing to risk their lives for a few dollars. They are willing to loop the loop in aeroplanes, and fight John Bull's corns six rounds a night, winner to take everything the loser has, including his life and reputation.

A spy is a patriot he uses he is risking his life for his country. If he were spying for a business house at \$100 a month he would be a common sneak and as undesirable a citizen as a cockroach. But any man who will undertake, at cut-rate prices, to ramble around the camp of an enemy who is only too anxious to hang him up by the neck and then forget him, is a hero, and his widow should take great pride in his memory.

Still, it does seem as if the nations could get together and make it a little easier for spies. They are as necessary as generals, and it doesn't seem fair to hang them when so many contractors who sell rotten supplies to the soldiers have been enjoying phenomenal good health.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE EUROPEAN ARMY

Many points in the war dispatches now being received in this country are far from intelligible because of the lack of information in regard to the way European armies are organized and the number of men in the various units spoken of. This subject is cleared up in a short article in the special war number of the Scientific American, which explains the structure of foreign regiments and the number of men in each subdivision.

The numerical strength of the various units which compose a European army in the field differs so widely from that of our own army, that it is difficult for the average American to understand in reading the European war dispatches what number of troops is represented by the terms brigade, division, regiment, army corps, etc. The following statement is applicable broadly to all of the continental armies engaged in the present conflict.

The European regiment in full war strength numbers about 3,000 men under the command of a colonel. Three regiments form a brigade of 10,000 men, commanded by a major-general. Two brigades form a division of 20,000 men under the command of a lieutenant-general. Two divisions constitute an army corps of 40,000 men, commanded by a general and three army corps form an independent field army (fully equipped with cavalry, artillery, commissary engineers and medical department) of a total strength of 120,000 men. There are variations from these totals as given but they are not great, and the above estimate of the strength of the various units if applied to the number of divisions, brigades, army corps, etc., mentioned in the dispatches will give a closely accurate estimate of the number of troops engaged.

OPERATORS WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

MINER Sept. 20. After a session of several hours today the Colorado coal operators engaged in consideration of the federal proposition for a three-year truce in the coal strike adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

A joint letter to President Wilson, setting forth the views of a number of the operators is being prepared. It was announced but is not completed.

MRS. BOWES, ILLINOIS CLUB LEADER, IS DEAD

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Ella E. Lane Bowes, a leader among Illinois club women, died today, aged 84 years. Mrs. Bowes was the founder of the Chicago Culture Club, the West End Woman's Club, the Tuesday Art and Travel Club, and was the founder and president of the Chicago Country Club.

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IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY
September 21, 1894.
The Jackson Hole country ran an excursion to the Royal Gorge which was patronized by over 800 people all of whom had a most enjoyable time.
Thomas L. Gulick, a missionary from Spain, conducted the services at the Presbyterian church.
Rev. A. R. Kieffer, rector of Grace church, spoke at the Y. M. C. A. meeting.
TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY
September 21, 1894.
The city council accepted the bid of Thomas Ord for the construction of the Pikeview reservoir. They also decided to get together with the county commissioners and see if something could not be done to get rid of the Russian thistle which had recently appeared here.
The newly organized lodge of Elks had a most enjoyable dance at the Casino.
Dale Bumstead killed a bear near Florissant.

How to Keep Well
By Dr. W. A. Evans

Qualities of a Good Diet, as follows, and prevention of disease, if a person is to be healthy, the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, if sent to proper authorities and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No money will be made. Address: Dr. W. A. Evans, 1014 North Tejon, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

DIET FOR PSORIASIS

Probably few people are justified in going to much trouble about psoriasis. However, a person with psoriasis usually thinks he is willing to go to a good deal of trouble to control it. He usually says, "I will do anything to get rid of this." This is a very common error. Any one who wishes to secure his self trouble, a skin psoriasis must go to some trouble.
Schamberg thinks that eating too much protein is a large factor in psoriasis. He argues that a man can cure his psoriasis by putting in such a condition that his system is in a state of balance. He follows the leading of the proper several excellent men disagree with this proposal, but any suggestion from Schamberg is worth considering.

TWITCHING OF EYELIDS.

Mrs. H. writes: "What makes the muscles of the eye twitch?" My doctor has told me I have a soft palate. What can I do for it? I have had catarrh in my head for years. Does my soft palate make my case dangerous?"
REPLY:
1. Twitching of the eyelids results from fatigue. It is a form of nerve disorder affecting the muscles through their nerves. A good rest generally relieves it.
2. You misunderstood what was told you. Everybody has a soft palate. You can readily see your soft palate in the back portion of the roof of your mouth. It acts as a curtain between your nose and your mouth.
3. Catarrh in the head is never dangerous. You should have a physician find out what is the trouble with your nose, which you call catarrh.

CARE OF EPILEPTICS.

E. E. writes: "In reference to the enclosed slip I beg to inform you that the Illinois State hospital at Joliet is taking good care of epileptics. Where persons concerned are not able to pay the expenses are charged to the county where they live. Full information can be secured at the office of the Illinois Hygiene society, 116 South Michigan avenue."
REPLY:
The asylums for the insane commonly care for some cases of epilepsy in those state where better provision is not made.

INCREASING USE OF WATER

From the Boston Transcript.
It has been figured out by the Springfield statisticians that the daily consumption of water per capita in that city is 112 gallons, and two girls. The present generation uses more water than did its predecessors, and also breathes more fresh air. The more general installation of the bathtub is probably responsible for the increased consumption. At the convention of the American Water Works association held in Philadelphia some weeks ago, a former chief of the water department of that city said that half a century ago the daily per capita use of water there was 60 gallons. Now it is about 200 gallons. That is nearly twice the Springfield figures. We should be reluctant to believe that the standard of cleanliness in the latter city was below that of Philadelphia. It may be that a gallon of Springfield water does not go as far for cleaning purposes as a gallon of Philadelphia water. The residuum which the former leaves calls for a second washing about as soon as the first is dry. Still, the brave efforts of the people to maintain a clean and wholesome condition under discouraging circumstances is deserving of much praise.

DEMENTIA PRECOX.

Mrs. N. W. writes: "What is meant by 'dementia precox'? Is it curable?" A woman 46 years of age has been troubled with for years with frequent urination. It is uncomfortable and inconvenient. It is a sign of Bright's disease. She has had a skilled physician for many years, but she does not get much better. Can you tell me how to get possession of an inexpensive refrigerator that will be a good ice server? I want one for a small family."
REPLY:
1. Dementia precox is a form of dementia, which develops in young people. It is usually first recognized about the beginning of puberty. At the present time the outline for a case of dementia precox is poor, but the research students are studying the disease with great diligence.
2. The condition is inconvenient, but not serious. It has no relation to Bright's disease.
3. A purgative once a week, at the top and at the bottom. This is laxative and is fairly saving of life. Have your dealer tell you of the insulation. Do not buy that has less than three inches of insulation.

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Yes! All like the big, wholesome, fluffy loaves they are good for you. 8 FOR 7! Fresh Daily.

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dearly announce that their Stimulating, Antiseptic Dentifrice
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will be on sale at all good drug stores about September first. Extra large tubes at 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.
(This is Colorado Springs' newest industry.)

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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Phone Main 568.

Wants

LOST
Between Printers home and Kaufman's dry goods store. small purse containing \$18.50; also \$21.20 in cash. Finder please return Gazette office and receive reward.

LOST
Lady's black leather handbag, containing black checks, black and gold pencil, small watch on side of bag; also gold monogram. Reward if returned to Gazette office.

LOST
Between Huerfano and 23rd and 24th Lincoln, Colo. City, laundryman's billbook, containing three Pearl Laundry coupon books and \$2 bill. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST
Sunday, between First Presbyterian church and 110 North Tejon street, small pearl sunburst with small brilliant in center. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST
Platinum lavallier with diamond pendant, lost Aug. 25, between Mansion hotel and C. S. depot. Reward, this office.

LOST
Black pocketbook, in Pelt's old store, containing a bottle of oil and pattern and some change. Keep the money and return pocketbook to Gazette.

LOST
Black handbag, Friday afternoon, in or near Hub, containing some money and address book. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST
Small brown purse, Monday p. m., on Tejon, between Kiowa and Huerfano, containing \$1 in bills and 3 nickels. Finder please notify Gazette.

PAIR
spectacles child's, between Navajo hotel and Morrison cottage on Manitou Ave. Manitou. Return to Gazette.

LOST
Between Pikes Peak and morning, on Tejon, near morning statements, and cancelled checks, Susan Smith and Dorothy Allen. Return to Gazette.

LOST
Sept. 2, strand rose and gold beads in Burns theater, from San Miguel St. on Washatch line. Reward if returned to Gazette.

SMALL
purse with hills and change, from Santa Fe depot to Tejon St. Finder return to Gazette and receive reward.

LOST
On Monday, August 31, gentleman's black overcoat, with black velvet collar. Return this office. Reward.

LOST
Two \$10 bills, between 4th street, Colorado City, and Colorado Springs on Colorado Ave. Liberal reward at Gazette office.

PLAIN
gold band bracelet with initials "E. A. B." on North Weber St. Return to Gazette.

LOST
A pair of fine glasses, on Pueblo Ave. and Weber St. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST
At Rio Grande depot, lady's coat, blue with two cuffs and collar. Reward at Gazette office.

AUTOMOBILE
crank, between First and Fifth Sts., on Washington Ave., Colorado City. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
Heart-shaped gold pin, lavender center, set with pearls. Reward at Gazette.

C. S. H. R. CHASS
pin, 1915, between Institute and High school, on Platte, at High school. Reward, Gazette.

LADY'S
diamond ring, Tiffany setting, at Stratton park playground, Tuesday evening. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
Black and white cameo gold bar pin, high town and 30 E. Dale. Return to Gazette.

TWO
diamond rings in blue velvet box in yard at 315 N. Washatch. Liberal reward at Gazette.

LOST
Silver and blue enamel pin, lady's letters on front, Tuesday forenoon (1914). Reward Gazette office.

LOST
Midwest Ingersoll watch in Antlers park, Tuesday; Panama canal bar. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
A package of letters, at the First Christian church, Sunday evening. Return to Gazette.

LOST
White, English female dog, small black spot on left ear. Reward on notification.

LOST
Black leather handbag, containing \$10 and ticket to Delphos, Kan., and cards. Reward, Gazette.

LOST
Collar, six strands of pearls, probably in Stratton park or Canons. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST
Small black pocketbook containing \$17 in bills and \$2 in silver. Reward. Return to Gazette.

LOST
Lady's gold watch, Empress theater, Tuesday p. m. Liberal reward. Return to Gazette.

LOST
Black pocketbook, on Cascade, between Pikes Peak and Monument on Aug. 28. Return this office. Reward.

LOST
Black hat, with expression's badge, on west side. Finder please notify this office.

ON
Canon car, Fisher day, tenen hairpin, set with rhinestones. Reward, Gazette.

LOST
Boy's gold signet ring, Sunday, south of Ocean theater. Please return this office.

LOST
Pearl pin, sunburst design, on High Drive or between there and Artlers hotel. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
Friday, 18th, beauty pin, set with pearls and sapphires. Reward this office.

LOST
Pale new white silk gloves on Nevada Ave., between North park and Williamette. Reward this office.

LOST
Automobile whistle, bet. Ute Pass and Colo. Spgs. or Fountain and Springs road. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
On 2nd St. and Nevada, in layward, pair of buckskin gloves. Finder return to Gazette.

LOST
Small tan purse, containing \$10 bill, between Rowell and Exchange Bank. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
Two gold friendship bracelets, Reward at Gazette office.

REMARK
pin, engraved "Maude". Return to Gazette.

LOST
Part of gold Waterman fountain pen. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
Ford tail lamp. Reward (this

AMERICAN HEALTH RESORTS BOOSTED BY EUROPEAN WAR

Radium Cures Can Be Taken at Home as Well as Abroad, Says Dr. Blue

By JONATHAN WINFIELD.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. Radium rays, emanating through the medium of ordinary American spring water, may take the place of the famous European spas which have been closed to patients in this country by reason of the war now raging abroad.

This opinion expressed to me recently by Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the United States public health service, suggests a hitherto unsuspected use of the rare element whose curative properties in the treatment of cancer were aired before the house and senate last winter. In commenting upon the closing of the German and Austrian spas, Dr. Blue said to me:

"There is no occasion for uneasiness about the closing of the baths abroad. In the first place, we have springs in this country that possess amazing curative properties, equal if not superior to those in Europe. People patronize those abroad because they are the fashion, not because of their superiority to the American cures. It's only another case of overlooking our own natural resources."

Can Charge Water.

In the case of patients suffering from ailments which yield readily to radium treatment, it will be a simple matter to charge spring water with radium and use it for drinking, inhaling or bathing purposes. This cost would not be great, because the initial cost of the radium, because of the property of its energy without diminishing any of its bulk.

The foreign spas to which Dr. Blue had reference and upon which persons of means in this country have been relying are at Carlsbad, Baden-Baden, Nauheim, Gastein, Wiesbaden and Driburg. They are popular with American victims of gout and rheumatism who can afford the trip abroad every year and the rather expensive course of treatment at the various spas but, owing to the war, entrance to the springs has been entirely cut off and the spas themselves, in a number of instances, have been seized for military or hospital purposes.

Famous for Centuries.

The fame of these springs is centuries old, but it was comparatively recently that their curative powers were found to depend upon the emanations of radium from the surrounding soil and mineral substrata. The discovery of radium by Mme. Curie and the subsequent demonstration of its wonderful physical properties gave rise to the theory that what had been known as "the spirit of the springs" might claim this almost supernatural substance for its origin. Careful investigation has led to the theory that a well-established fact is that the perfection of mechanism whereby one-billionth of a milligram of radium emanation can be recognized and measured.

Because of these facts it is pointed out here by government experts that in view of the situation in Europe it is practically certain that radium baths in the United States will supplant the European spas. Institutions have already been established in some American cities where the European spa treatment may be taken by the use of prepared radium drinking solutions, radium baths, radium earth packs, etc., and because of the simplicity of administration, physicians are already prescribing them in the home.

Army and navy physicians in Washington, who are now handling radium in small quantities, supplement this information with the statement that radium treatment in hospitals and under the direction of American physicians is really more effective than the spas, because of the fact that the individual dosage may be accurately measured.

The annual expenditures by American patients at European spas are well above \$100,000,000. This will now be kept in the United States.

Well developed plans are being laid for using the aeroplane for surgical work in war. The idea is to provide the aeroplane with the equipment of a small field hospital.

Wants

LOST
On Manitou (car also, Saturday night, small black purse containing \$10 bill, some small change and receipt bearing owner's name. Return to Gazette office and receive liberal reward.

LOST
Pair gold-rim spectacles. Reward this office.

PART
of plate of false teeth. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
3 keys on ring. Return to Gazette.

DIAMOND
ring, Sunday evening. Reward at Gazette.

GREY
sweater jacket, on Fountain road. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST
at Santa Fe depot, 3-A kodak. Return Gazette office; reward.

GOLD
hairpin, plain, about 3 inches long. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
Shiriner's pin, between St. Yrain and Columbia. Reward at Gazette.

TAIL
light, license No. 17421. Reward at Gazette.

TRIANGLE
crystal button. Reward, returned to Gazette.

MINERVA
pin, name Anne Baker on back. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
C. S. H. S. class pin. Liberal reward at this office.

CHARGE OF SCOTS HIGHLANDERS ON THE GERMANS



War Prompts Social Measures

English Parliament Deals With Food Supply, Unemployment and Housing

By GRAHAM TAYLOR.

(Exclusive Service The Bureau Press Bureau)

Even these darkest war clouds which have enveloped the civilized world have some silver linings which light up the gloom a little and throw a glint of hope into the future. Under the necessity, urged by overwhelming emergency, advanced relief laws and measures have been enacted, especially in England, with unprecedented rapidity and experience.

England's recent legislation, with her social legislation law sufficiently demonstrated both its practicability and necessity, so as to avoid all opposition in cooperation with the war relief measures. They extend the operation of some of these advanced laws and enact new ones far more radical than any legislation hitherto proposed or passed.

Humanity Items in War Budget.

First and most comprehensive of them all was the vote of credit authorizing the expenditure of \$200,000,000 to be available as specified by the prime minister, not only for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war, but for assisting the food supply, for promoting a continuance of trade, industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk or otherwise, and for the relief of distress.

No sooner had the war started than the parliament of Great Britain and the cabinet appointed a committee on food supplies. Various traders' organizations at once began to cooperate with it in reporting and publishing maximum retail cash prices which ought not to be exceeded for three days in advance. Parliament supported the government in assuming control of the maximum prices for food, and the exemption of farm horses from requisition for military purposes and by a one-phase bill, bearing the title of "the war-time necessities bill," which invested the board of trade with the same powers for requisitioning food stuffs as the naval and military authorities exercise.

Fighting a Good "Corner."
This act is deemed a triumph to the victors or check any attempt to surrender or to speculate with or utilize

ers from unemployment and to secure the reservists, and territorialists from the loss of their occupation after the war. As president of the local government board, Herbert Samuel announced in the house of commons that many traders and manufacturers were patriotically keeping their mills and works in operation by reducing working hours instead of dismissing any employees, that the food board had a reserve of some millions of pounds which could be spent on new work employing many laborers; that the development commission also had funds available for large construction work; that the government departments would maintain and, where possible, increase the number of their employees. Mr. Samuel also issued a circular regarding all town and county councilors and officials that it was their duty not to curtail their undertakings and reduce their staffs, but to maintain and increase their operations.

The war emergency workers committee representing all the labor groups, vigilantly watch the situation and offer suggestions and cooperation to the government. The cabinet has appointed an advisory committee on distress which includes both John Burns and J. Ramsay MacDonald, together with officials of departments most closely involved. Local committees, having the same title and function, are being organized throughout the country and include representatives of the trade unions, boards of guardians, philanthropic organizations and the local authorities. It is thus hoped to promote the mobilization of labor as effectively as the mobilization of troops and ships.

Housing in Peace and War.

The most significant and original of all these relief measures are two national housing enterprises. One for the building of cottages for rural laborers, had been initiated, but not put into operation, before the war. Housing bill No. 2, however, was proposed and unanimously carried through distinct as a war relief measure for the employment of the building trades and for the provision of improved dwellings in town and country. It appropriated \$20,000,000 for the building of houses and cottages to be let at economic rent in the United Kingdom. The bill was announced as more of an investment than a charity and its operation was restricted to one year. The money will be advanced on loan for such local use.

The local government board, explained that it would arrange with public utility societies and local authorities to proceed under the act to provide houses where they were most needed.

In concluding his statement of how the funds provided by the votes of credit would apply to the relief of distress, the government informed the house of commons that it would cooperate with relief funds and all other private voluntary agencies and that it would endeavor both to prevent overlapping and to promote cooperation, especially between official and voluntary efforts. Most significant was the government's final words: "While the poor law authorities should deal with present paupers, the relief of distress would as far as possible be carried out by other bodies. The poor law was being kept rather in reserve, and all other methods would first be adopted before we fall back on that last line of defense."

Britain's Greatest Legislature Week.

This that first week in August, which threatened Europe with the greatest destruction which has ever overtaken its civilization, was also recognized by the most constructive, or reconstructive, legislation ever enacted in any one week throughout the long history of the British parliament. And it did so in the rush of its gigantic defensive and offensive preparations for war. Although all these measures are temporary provisions to meet the emergency demanding immediate relief from the present or possible disasters of war, yet they cannot fail to affect profoundly the social legislation and administration which had already become the permanent policy of the British empire and of its country and municipal governments.

No Matter What You Want

A Gazette Want Ad in our column will meet the eye of some one who can supply it.

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Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$100,000.
General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.
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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
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The First National Bank

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Capital, \$200,000.00. Surplus, \$300,000.00.

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THE COLORADO TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

Capital, \$1,000,000.00. Surplus, \$1,000,000.00.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
President, J. Arthur Connell; Vice Presidents, Horace U. Lunt, Eugene P. Shook, Leonard E. Curtis, William H. Hager, Secretary and Trust Officer, William E. Water, George A. Powell, George M. Irwin, W. A. Glick, Richard F. Howe, Charles L. Tull, Bonds, Mortgage Loans and Insurance Securities Bought and Sold.

Small Accounts Accepted. Interest Paid on Deposits.

Railroad Time Tables

COLORADO MIDLAND
(MIDLAND ROUTE)
121 East Pike Peak Ave. Phone 378.
No. Leave Arrive
1-For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast. (A. T. & P. depot). 12:30 pm
2-For Vail, Silver Lake, and Crystal Lake. (D. & R. G. depot). 4:35 pm
3-For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Vail and Pacific Coast. (A. T. & P. depot). 8:30 pm
4-From Grand Junction, Glenwood, Leadville, (A. T. & P. depot). 8:30 am
5-From Crystal Lake, Vail, Silver Lake, and Pacific Coast. (D. & R. G. depot). 10:30 am
6-From Grand Junction, Aspen, Leadville, Utah, and Pacific Coast. (A. T. & P. depot). 1:30 pm

DENVER & RIO GRANDE
Effective June 7, 1914.
City Ticket Office, 121 E. Pike Peak Ave. Phone Main 95.
SOUTH, EAST AND WEST
No. Leave Arrive
1-Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast. 10:35 am
2-Crested Butte. 11:35 am
3-Pueblo, Wiggins, Kansas City and St. Louis. 1:35 pm
4-Pueblo, Wiggins, Kansas City and St. Louis. 4:35 pm
5-For Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago. 6:35 pm
6-Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago. 10:35 pm
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SANTA FE
Corrected to March 1, 1914.
Union Station, East Pike Peak Ave. No. Leave Arrive
1-For Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago. 12:30 pm
2-For Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago. 4:35 pm
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